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Crash Course Biology #3: What Biologists Do

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Life can be found in some of the most extreme places on Earth, such as toxic, high-pressure _____ at the bottom of the ocean.
2. _____ is the study of life, from mushrooms to manta rays.
3. Biologists study a variety of life forms and can be found working in fields such as medicine, conservation, and _____ companies.
4. The federal government is the largest employer of _____ in the United States.
5. In Biotown, a biologist was checking a salmon's snout for a _____ that identifies where it hatched.
6. A geneticist in Biotown was running _____ models to understand how salmon's genetic diversity changes over time.
7. Stephanie Blair discovered a toxic _____ in urban river water that was leading to higher mortality rates in salmon.
8. Data literacy helps biologists analyze and understand _____ in their observations.
9. Agricultural scientist _____ Washington Carver experimented with crop rotation to improve soil health.
10. Model organisms are widely studied species used in research to understand biological processes, such as zebrafish, fruit flies, and _____.
11. _____ are tiny, transparent worms often used as model organisms in research.
12. A field biologist studying salmon must ensure that her measurements are taken _____ to ensure valid data collection.
13. _____ are scientists who specialize in the study of insects, such as those analyzing data about bugs in Biotown.
14. Biologists work in various environments, including research ships, museum archives, and _____ forests.
15. Turtles are studied because their _____ naturally switches to bone as their shells grow, making them useful for understanding cell transitions.

Crash Course Biology #3: What Biologists Do - KEY

1. Life can be found in some of the most extreme places on Earth, such as toxic, high-pressure **vents** at the bottom of the ocean.
2. **Biology** is the study of life, from mushrooms to manta rays.
3. Biologists study a variety of life forms and can be found working in fields such as medicine, conservation, and **pharmaceutical** companies.
4. The federal government is the largest employer of **biologists** in the United States.
5. In Biotown, a biologist was checking a salmon's snout for a **wire tag** that identifies where it hatched.
6. A geneticist in Biotown was running **computer** models to understand how salmon's genetic diversity changes over time.
7. **Stephanie Blair** discovered a toxic **chemical** in urban river water that was leading to higher mortality rates in salmon.
8. Data literacy helps biologists analyze and understand **patterns** in their observations.
9. Agricultural scientist **George Washington Carver** experimented with crop rotation to improve soil health.
10. Model organisms are widely studied species used in research to understand biological processes, such as zebrafish, fruit flies, and **rice**.
11. **Nematodes** are tiny, transparent worms often used as model organisms in research.
12. A field biologist studying salmon must ensure that her measurements are taken **consistently** to ensure valid data collection.
13. **Entomologists** are scientists who specialize in the study of insects, such as those analyzing data about bugs in Biotown.
14. Biologists work in various environments, including research ships, museum archives, and **state** forests.
15. Turtles are studied because their **soft tissue** naturally switches to bone as their shells grow, making them useful for understanding cell transitions.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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